

WILL DIKES HOLD RAGING TORRENT?

If They Stand Thirty-Six
Hours Crisis Will
Be Passed.

DANGER SHIFTS TO LOWER RIVER

Fertile Valleys of Delta
and Yazoo Threatened With
Deluge Such as Has Swept
Upper Mississippi—Refugees
Bring in Stories of
Frightful Suffering.

The crisis in the Mississippi Valley's tremendous flood is imminent. Last night interest in the situation centered south of Memphis. If the dikes of Arkansas, Mississippi and North Louisiana held for another thirty-six hours, it was believed the crisis would be passed.

The strife during that period will decide whether scenes of suffering and distress along the upper Mississippi will be re-enacted in the fertile valleys of the Delta and the Yazoo south of Memphis. State and government officials believe the dikes on the eastern bank will withstand the tremendous pressure that will be exerted by the flood. Nevertheless, they are apprehensive and fear breaks along the western dikes.

Stirring stories of the rescue of refugees in the flood swept territory of upper Arkansas have reached Memphis. On the Grand and more persons marooned in Wynoke, Ark., were brought to Memphis late yesterday. They were rescued through the initiative of a Memphis citizens' committee which made the hazardous trip to Wynoke to investigate stories of suffering issued from that point. In a church scores of the sufferers were found who had taken refuge there when the flood descended.

As the deluge increased, the water climbing to the promontory on which the church stood, the refugees built scaffolding with poles, and thus kept their heads above the water.

On high ground and in the attics of houses near Wynoke hundreds more refugees were found. All were brought to Memphis this afternoon. Refugees from the flood, flood victims of Memphis who were taken to Helena and Memphis yesterday, say there has been some loss of life in that section. These reports are unverified, and are denied by the Mayor of Helena.

Official estimates of the damage vary widely. Many contend the loss will amount to \$10,000,000. Other persons equally conversant with the situation modify this estimate. Probably the heaviest specific loss must be estimated in the destruction of homes, the loss of livestock and the damage to manufacturing plants in the upper flood district.

The number of fatalities has been small. Probably thirty would meet the conservative total. There has, however, been tremendous suffering among the thousands of the 20,000 or more persons who have been driven forth by the raging tide, hundreds have gone hungry and without water for many hours before succor reached them. Hundreds have been imprisoned on house tops, in trees and in other places for long periods.

Memphis proper last night was rapidly assuming its normal condition. Suffering indescribable. Memphis, April 8.—Rescue boats were still busy to-night bringing from Wynoke, Ark., refugees who had been marooned on knolls, mudslops and on a church since the levee break twelve miles south of Memphis Saturday. Many were thin and clad. All were suffering from hunger and thirst. Several hundred had arrived here early to-night, and it was expected that by morning the number would not be less than thousand.

The inundation of a portion of the northern section of Memphis, populated largely by negroes, has ceased; conditions now are becoming normal there.

Scores of boats went to Wynoke this afternoon after Mayor E. H. Crump had issued an appeal addressed to the Memphis Boat Club. The first to be rescued was an assembly of about a hundred persons. They were in a church, where they had taken refuge when the levee broke.

Their supply of provisions was scanty. When it was seen that the water would inundate the church, a scaffold was built of poles, and on this platform more than two-score were perched throughout Sunday.

Attempts to secure food were made by the stronger. Scarcely anything was obtained. The plight of these people and of others nearby on roofs of houses, on rafts and on small hills now become islands, was reported to the Memphis authorities early today. The Mayor and a number of officials secured a motor boat and went to the scene. They found conditions even worse than had been reported.

Many were ill from exposure and the lack of nourishment. Some had half waded, and, in many instances had been forced to swim, to a place of safety. Children were found wrapped in bits of clothing. Adult persons almost stripped themselves of clothing to give younger members of their families. Women were huddled together, wearing coats provided by men.

A citizens' committee raised funds, purchased supplies and arranged for the pitching of tents at the Tri-State Fair Grounds here late today. A temporary hospital was erected in the camp. Physicians volunteered their services. Nurses were provided, and were in waiting when the arrivals began.

At first fear of contamination prevented the refugees at Wynoke from drinking river water during Sunday. When thirst became painful after the exciting experiences of the preceding night, later small quantities of fresh water were given.

DREAD OF CANCER RUINS HIS HEALTH

General Grant Fears Disease Which Killed Famous Father.

WORRY CAUSES HIS BREAKDOWN

He Leaves Post at Governor's Island as Commander of Eastern Division of Army, and It Is Not Likely He Ever Will Return to Duty.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) New York, April 8.—Major-General Frederick Dent Grant, United States Army, commanding the Eastern Division of the army, with headquarters at Governor's Island, who for several weeks has been absent on leave, will not return to Governor's Island to resume command of the division, which, next to the position of chief of staff in Washington and that of division commander in the Philippines, is considered the most responsible command that an American army officer can hold. The big house in the northeastern part of the island, which has been General Grant's home since he succeeded Major-General Leonard Wood in command at Governor's Island two years ago, has been dismantled of General Grant's effects, and they are packed and ready for removal.

Rumor of Cancer Denied.

That General Grant has suffered an almost complete breakdown in health is admitted by many of his army friends, but that he is suffering from a throat cancer, the same disease that killed General Ulysses S. Grant, his father, is denied by those close to him. From high authority, however, it can be stated that General Grant did feel at one time, and that very recently, that he had the same affection as did his father, and it was worry over the uncertainty that had much to do with the undermining of his health. For many weeks only a few of General Grant's friends knew of the terrible ailment that he had harbored in his mind, but now it is quite generally known in army circles.

Several weeks ago General Grant made a tour of inspection of the coast artillery posts between Galveston and Portland, Me., all of which are included within the jurisdiction of the Eastern Division. On the completion of the tour he returned to Governor's Island, and once more took up the active direction of the division affairs, which in the last year has included for the first time both the Department of the East, the headquarters of which is at Fort Totten, N. Y., and the Department of the Gulf, which is directed from Atlanta, Ga.

General Grant remained on duty but a short time, and as soon as he had disposed of the official work that demanded his personal attention he applied for leave. The War Department has granted a few days later, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, he quietly left the island, his destination being kept secret from all but a few close friends, who have since maintained a discreet silence concerning General Grant's health or his present whereabouts.

When General Grant left, Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, the department commander at Fort Totten, transferred his headquarters to Governor's Island and took over temporarily the command of the division. He is still in command, but the understanding is that in a few weeks a major-general will be assigned there, and there is a well-founded rumor that the officer who will be sent to New York is Major-General Arthur Murray, now in the Western Department.

Great Outburst of Sympathy.

The illness of General Grant has caused a great outburst of sympathy in the service. General Grant is famous for the reverence in which he holds the memory of his famous father, and it is no secret that the great sorrow of his life was the terrible agony that his father suffered in his last days.

Friends closest to him declare that General Grant was probably wrong in regard to the nature of his own illness, and that with a long rest and good care, both of which he will get, there is reason to believe he will eventually regain his strength. That

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Promised Clue Without Result

Hillville, Va., April 8.—This day was the twenty-sixth since the Alton, Ill., shooting, but no clue has been found yet. The search for the assassin, who shot down Senator William B. Allen and Wesley Edwards, two of the assassins, still are at large.

Another day of riddling in the Blue Ridge promised a clue, but it did not pan out. On one of the lonely roads the posse found a basket of food under a barrel bush with a white handkerchief tied upon it. The posse watched the point all day, expecting the outlaws would appear to get their rations, but the manœuvre was a vain one. The posse also raided a log cabin near Sidna Allen's home without result. Detective Payne returned to-day after meeting Beck Allen, one of the clan, who gave up no information of the fugitives.

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NO ONE TO BLAME FOR FIRE AT SEA

Passengers of Burned Ontario Take Disaster Philosophically.

ALL ARE LANDED WITHOUT INJURY

Fate of Vessel, of Merchants' and Miners' Line Still in Doubt, Crew Remains on Board Fighting Flames, but Struggle Apparently Is in Vain.

Boston, April 8.—A group of tired, hungry passengers of the Merchants' and Miners' steamer Ontario, which was driven ashore burning on Montauk Point, L. I., early to-day, arrived here late this afternoon from New London, Conn. They were landed by a tug from the burning steamer earlier in the afternoon. Most of them were without baggage. Some had dressed so hurriedly in the excitement that they had scarcely sufficient clothing.

When the Ontario was run ashore she carried thirty-two passengers—twenty-two first and second cabin and ten Italians in the steerage. With the exception of two, Misses Nellie Sweeney and Katherine E. Schwartz, of Washington, the passengers were brought to Boston. Later they left for their destinations.

Among the first and second cabin passengers were R. T. Winslow, Wilkington, N. C., and D. C. Cannon, Norfolk, Va. W. J. Bent, wife of the captain of the steamer, was also aboard, and came to Boston with the passengers.

Despite their trying experience and the hardships they had endured, the passengers took the situation philosophically.

"It was an unavoidable misfortune," said one, while others believed that no one was to blame. There was no panic except among the storage passengers, who, not understanding English, could not be calmed and directed. They were forced by the ship's crew into the steerage. Some of them insisted on running on deck, but a few tried to climb the masts, thinking the ship was going to sink.

"The women," said H. W. Sandborn, of Dover, N. H., "behaved better than the men, in my opinion, and they are deserving of much praise. Of course, we all got a little excited, but who would not? I was sleeping in the stateroom next to that of the wireless operator, Hubert Ingalls, of Lynn, Mass., and right on the other side the fire was raging. About 2 o'clock this morning I awoke and looked out at the weather and saw people running on the deck. I thought it was a drill, but the next minute the smoke enveloped us, and I realized it was no joke. If there were any heroes on that boat they were Ingalls, the plucky little wireless operator, and Chief Engineer, who was on duty at the time."

Both of them stuck to their posts until their duty was done, and they were mostly responsible for our safety," said one of the passengers. "One of the busiest men on the boat was Purser James, who was also one of the fire was discovered," he said, "by a seaman, who notified First Officer R. C. Hawling, a Cape Cod man, in charge of the first watch. This was about 1:40 A. M. I think the fire must have been going on for some time before it was discovered. I ran around the ship, knocking at stateroom doors and waking people up. Then I ran into Operator Ingalls's room, and we both sent messages to our mothers. He was sitting at his instrument in his pajamas, just as he had tumbled out of bed on the first call."

"Then I went outside, and with James Lynch, a waiter from East Boston, tried to calm the Italians, who were bordering on the hysterical. We had a hard time getting them into the hall out of the way, half coaxing and half forcing them along."

The fire started just before the ship left Baltimore was the opinion expressed by D. C. Cannon, one of the passengers. Cannon is a southerner and claims he knows cotton "as well as any one on the coast." He says that the fire must have smoldered a long time before it broke out at 1:40. Cannon declares that he saw stowaways who were stowing the cotton smoke, and at a late hour that a smoldering match or cigarette started a blaze before the steamer left port.

Fate Is in Doubt. Montauk Point, N. Y., April 8.—The fate of the steamer Ontario, of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, burned at Montauk Point, N. Y., which was beached here on the early this morning, was still in doubt to-night. With her thirty-one passengers safely gotten off, the steamer's crew of fifty men stuck to the ship, and at a late hour were still on board fighting the flames. No fire was felt for the safety of the crew. The revenue cutters Aqueduct and Mohawk and two wrecking tugs stood by to take the crew off in case the flames got completely beyond control. The revenue cutter Seneca was also nearby, the scene to give assistance, and hope was expressed by officers on the cutter that the fire, which was forward, would be held by the engine room bulkhead. The announced plan was for the cutters Mohawk and Seneca to go alongside when the sea had sufficiently moderated.

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BEATEN THIS TIME, HE WILL TRY AGAIN

Colonel Admits His Candidacy Has Become Chronic.

HIS HAT IS GOING TO STAY IN RING

In Busy Day of Speechmaking, Roosevelt Lambasts His Enemies, Reiterating Charge That They Are Using Unfair Tactics to Defeat Him.

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 8.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt said to-night that if he were beaten in his present fight he would make another one. In addressing a crowd at Fort Wayne, he said: "After hearing me, you decide against me, very well, I'll try it again another time and try to get you."

The Colonel reached Fort Wayne after making several short speeches on the way from Danville, Ill. He passed through the Ninth and the Eleventh Congressional Districts of Indiana, which already have selected delegates to the Chicago convention, and made his principal speech in the Twelfth District, which will select delegates next week.

At Fort Wayne Colonel Roosevelt charged that unfair tactics had been used to defeat his supporters in Indiana.

"Our opponents apparently are willing," said he, "to proceed to any lengths to nullify the will of the people. When they cannot do this, they resort to every other means to represent the Republican party or blind it. Apparently they are trying to rival this condition by the means they are adopting in Kentucky at the present time."

All day long Colonel Roosevelt fought hard for victory in to-morrow's presidential primary in Illinois. He expressed the opinion to-day that the result of the fight will be of little importance in determining the outcome of his whole campaign.

When it was all over the Colonel said:

"My hat is in the ring and it is going to stay in the ring."

In one of his speeches to-day he said:

"We look to Illinois to be the keynote of this campaign. Illinois stands in the most important position of any State in this campaign."

In some other States, he says, his supporters had been defeated by unfair tactics of Federal officeholders and other means which he characterized as improper. Referring to a presidential primary to be held to-morrow in Illinois, he said:

"If you are against me in a fair vote, I shall have nothing to say; but if you are for me and the boxes record you as against me, I shall have a great deal to say."

Uses No Gloves. Colonel Roosevelt handled his opponents without gloves to-day. He assailed Congressman McKinley, campaign manager for President Taft, in a speech in Mr. McKinley's own district, and put himself on record as opposed to President Taft in regard to reciprocity. He repeated his broadside against Senator Lorimer, and paid his respects once more to the country's multimillionaires and the heads of great corporations, saying it would be for their own good to follow the policies he advocated.

The Colonel made nearly a dozen fighting speeches. The day's run took him not only through the district of Congressman McKinley, but also that of former Speaker Cannon, and he delivered a speech a few blocks from Mr. Cannon's dwelling in Danville, Ky., leaving the State he made several speeches in Indiana.

The crowds which came out to hear Colonel Roosevelt to-day were large ones. It was at Decatur that the Colonel referred to Congressman McKinley.

Attention was called this morning," he said, "to a statement emanating from Mr. McKinley, in which he attacks me for coming into his district and states that they did not come into my district, as they were welcome to do, and that I asked, 'Well, if Mr. McKinley is a progressive, do not know the mind of Mr. McKinley in this fight is heading the old reactionary machine; he is standing against the interests of the people. He is standing as the representative of privilege and special interests. He is associated with Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Messrs. Guggenheim and Evans, of Colorado; Mr. Cox, of Ohio, and Mr. Lorimer, of your own State. If he is progressive, they are progressives."

Colonel Roosevelt will open his Pennsylvania campaign to-morrow.

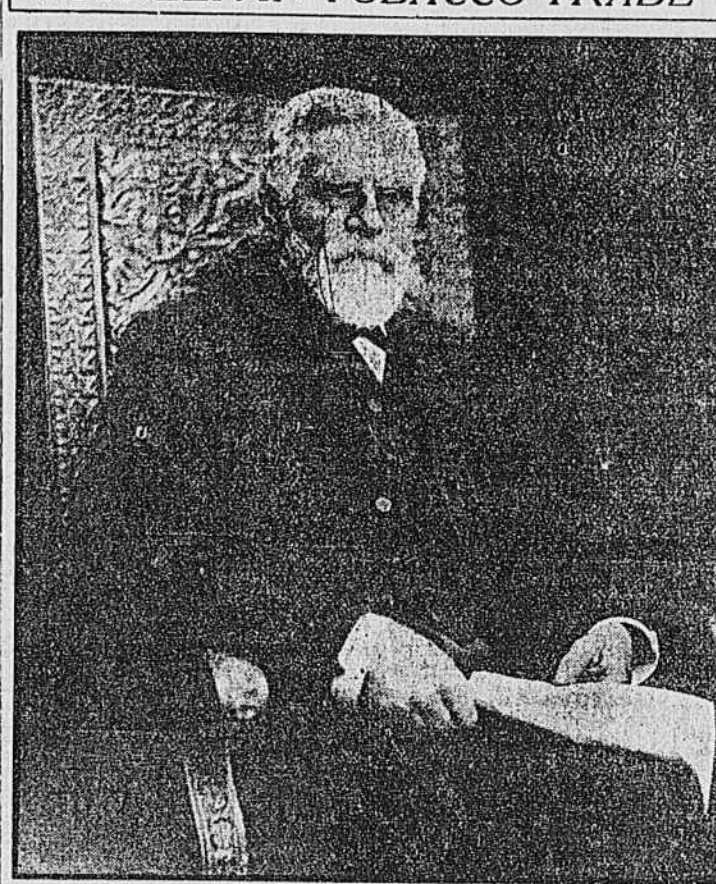
Louisiana Sold for Taft. Alexandria, La., April 8.—A Taft delegation of six delegates from the State at large, instructed to vote as a unit for the President as long as his name is before the Chicago convention, was elected at the Louisiana Republican State Convention, controlled by the Herbert-Louis faction, at its meeting held here to-day.

Several negroes, who declared they were delegates from Caddo, Jefferson and the Third Ward of Orleans Parish, presented their credentials, but after they were given a hearing by a subcommittee of the credentials committee they were not seated. A guard was stationed at the door of the convention hall and instructed to admit no negroes. He said instructions came from Sergeant-at-Arms Campbell.

The negroes held an informal conference outside. All the negroes said they came here instructed for Taft. After the convention adjourned John

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PIONEER IN TOBACCO TRADE



DR. R. A. PATTERSON.

WARRANT ISSUED FOR MILLIONAIRE

Frederick O. Beach Charged With Attempting to Murder His Wife.

HER THROAT IS SLASHED

Diamond-Studded Pocket Knife Figures in Evidence Against Him.

Albany, N. Y., April 8.—Excitement over the mysterious assault several weeks ago on Mrs. F. O. Beach, a prominent New York society woman, spending the winter here, was increased late to-day when a warrant was issued for the arrest of her millionaire husband, charging him with slashing her throat.

It was generally believed that Mrs. Beach's assailant was a negro. After a fruitless search by armed citizens for the supposed negro, rewards aggregating several thousand dollars were offered for the apprehension of the criminal. According to details made subsequent to the attack, Mrs. Beach heard a noise in front of her residence here on the night she was wounded. She went into the yard to investigate and was handed a note by a negro, who seized her and slashed her throat with a sharp weapon, inflicting an ugly wound. The alleged negro then disappeared.

According to a statement attributed to Mrs. Beach, the note handed to her was signed by "Marie," said to be a servant in the employ of Mrs. Beach.

It is stated that Mrs. Beach formerly was the wife of one of the Haverfords.

The warrant charges Beach with assault and battery with intent to commit murder. It was issued on an affidavit of Detective Baughn, supported by affidavits of several of his witnesses.

A county officer is on his way to Columbia to get requisition papers from Governor Blewett on the Governor of New York State, and will go on to New York to-morrow to serve the warrant.

Detective Baughn, of Albany, in applying for the warrant, exhibited as evidence a diamond-studded pocket knife, covered with blood, which has been identified as belonging to Mr. Beach, and which he was known to have had in his possession the night of the stabbing. A pearl earring and back comb belonging to Mrs. Beach, and also covered with blood, were produced. All of these articles are said to have been found on the driveway on the outside of the house from the spot where Mrs. Beach said she was attacked, and between the Beach residence and that of Joseph Hartman.

The present whereabouts of the Beaches are unknown to friends here.

New York, April 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach are believed to have sailed for Europe on the steamer Mauretania, which left here early Wednesday morning last. Their names do not appear on the passenger list of the steamer, but it is understood that they reached the pier not long before the time for the liner's departure.

The Beaches arrived from the South the latter part of last month and were at the Hotel Vanderbilt in this city until Tuesday last, when they left without announcing their destination. At the hotel to-night it was said that all the mail that had arrived for them since that time was still being held there, as they had left no forwarding address. The fact that their names do not appear on the passenger list was not regarded as particularly unusual, because a number of prominent people avoid such publicity. Friends here to-night said they would probably go to France, where it is understood they have many friends.

Manager Marshall, of the Vanderbilt, said to-night that there was absolutely no mystery about the movements of the Beaches.

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PATTEN NEVER HAD WHEAT CORNERED

His Operations No Worse Than Those of Joseph 3,500 Years Ago.

MARKET NOT SQUEEZED

Grain Men Tell House Committee That He Performed "Beneficent Action."

Washington, April 8.—When James A. Patten operated in May wheat in 1909 he did not conduct a corner of wheat, several prominent grain operators told the House Committee on Agriculture to-day. Instead of cornering wheat and holding out for enormous profits, Mr. Patten performed a "beneficent action," according to John C. F. Merrill, president of the Council of Grain Exchanges, who acted as spokesman for the Chicago Board of Trade and other wheat and corn exchanges at to-day's hearing.

Mr. Patten was excoriated of having collected undue profits. His deal was in May wheat, Mr. Merrill said, but he got out in April and at the time the high price prevented exportation of wheat and consequent importation of grain to supply American consumption. The millers got the big profits, Mr. Merrill said, and raised the price of wheat 25 cents over the price Mr. Patten got.

"Was that Mr. Patten's purpose?" asked Representative Sims, of Tennessee.

"I do not know that Mr. Patten had any ulterior motive in mind," answered Mr. Merrill, "but that is the fact. There is a great deal of misunderstanding about the so-called Patten corner. There was no corner. He never had wheat cornered so that he could squeeze the market. He committed no act that was not entirely justifiable."

Joseph Did Same Thing.

"You can go back to the operations of Joseph 3,500 years ago," continued Mr. Merrill. "The same thing was done then, and has been done ever since. Patten did not run a corner. Nobody upholds a corner and no reputable man upholds gambling, but yet men gamble."

"We cannot read a man's mind when he makes a deal on the Board of Trade, and because Patten had studied the world's wheat condition and knew what supply there would be, and based his selling on it, that was no fault of any exchange or any other person."

Mr. Merrill appeared to oppose the score or more of antimonopoly bills pending before Congress. They are aimed

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Sanders Is Named to Succeed Taylor

Nashville, April 8.—At 9:30 P. M. Governor Cooper announced the appointment of Newell Sanders, of Chattanooga, as United States Senator to succeed the late Senator Robert L. Taylor. Mr. Sanders is State chairman of the Republican party and a prominent manufacturer of Chattanooga.

Mr. Sanders, now sixty-two years, will be the third Republican to have served the State of Tennessee in the United States Senate. The first was Joseph S. Tyler, Union Republican, who was in the Senate from 1865 to 1871. The other was William G. Brownlow, who was Senator from 1889 to 1895.

Mr. Sanders is a native of Indiana and a graduate of the University of Indiana, where he has lived in Chattanooga since 1878. He is a prominent manufacturer and capitalist, and has been chairman of the Tennessee State Executive Committee of Tennessee for many years.

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DR. PATTERSON'S END WAS SUDDEN

Founder of Big Tobacco Industry Stricken on Sunday.

MADE HIS WAY UP FROM OBSCURITY

Had Brilliant Record as Confederate Soldier, Army Surgeon, Farmer, Manufacturer, Bank President and Prominent Citizen Throughout a Long Life.

Dr. Richard Archibald Patterson, founder of the R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company, and for a generation the leader in the tobacco industry in Virginia, died last night at 7:35 o'clock at his residence, "Revelle," in Henrico county, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. The arrangements for the funeral have not been completed. Though suffering the infirmities of age, Dr. Patterson had been in his usual health until Sunday, when pneumonia developed, and all day yesterday his condition was considered critical in the extreme.

He was twice married, four children surviving by the first marriage, as follows: Richard Fuller, Archibald Williams, James Thomas and Malvern Cowie, Mrs. Patterson, and two by the second marriage, Elizabeth Garnett and Warren Permet Patterson.

A Self-Made Man. Dr. Patterson was born in Caroline county, Va., March 15, 1826, and had boasted of being a typical self-made man, having made his way from an obscure country boy, without assistance, to the head and shoulders of the largest manufacturing enterprise in Richmond. He was the second son of Thomas and Susan G. Patterson, who in 1834 moved from Caroline to Henrico county, and located on a farm now a part of the Westhampton Park property. His father died in the following year, leaving his wife and four children in very moderate circumstances. Lack of time as well as means debarred Dr. Patterson from early educational advantages, but he took advantage of the neighboring "old field" school and subsequently by private study prepared for Richmond College, where he attended one session. At the age of twenty he entered the medical department of Hampden-Sydney College, now the Medical College of Virginia, graduating in the office of Dr. A. G. Wortham.

In Confederate Army. He graduated in medicine in 1848, and began the practice of medicine at Manakin, in Goochland county. Two years later his uncle, James Thomas, Jr., a prominent farmer, offered him a position as factor on a plantation, and after once rejecting the offer, Dr. Patterson abandoned his profession and entered the tobacco business in Richmond in 1850, on a salary of \$1,000 per annum. He married in 1851 Miss L. Courtney, of Henrico county.

In 1853 Dr. Patterson started business on his own account, forming a partnership with Thomas C. Williams, under the firm name of Patterson & Williams. Each of the partners afterwards attained success as tobacco manufacturers, and each amassed an extensive fortune. In 1851 Dr. Patterson abandoned his business and enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private soldier in infantry service.

The following year he was commissioned surgeon of the Fifty-sixth Virginia Regiment, a position he held until the close of the war. Returning from the army almost destitute, he for a time conducted his mother's farm in Henrico county, this being his only source of income at a time when labor conditions were unsatisfactory. He gathered seed from two large ponds at Washington and sold it in Richmond to supplement his small income, sometimes giving his services to his neighbors as a physician without fee. His first wife died in 1866, leaving four sons. In 1868 Dr. Patterson married Miss Bettie A. Duvall, daughter of Dr. J. B. Duvall, of Madison, Fla., formerly of Henrico county.

Re-Enters Tobacco Business. In 1869 Dr. Patterson re-entered the tobacco business, resuming manufacture under the firm name of R. A. Patterson & Co., with James Thomas, Jr., and Thomas C. Williams as silent partners, and his brands have since been sold around the world. His contribution of capital was money that had been saved for him by foreign agents on export goods shipped to them previous to the war, the proceeds from sales having been allowed to remain in their hands until peace was restored.

Starting again at the very bottom, with small capital, a modest factory, unsold labor and unknown brands, he gained a foothold in territory already occupied by well-established manufacturers. In 1883 the firm was incorporated, with Dr. Patterson as president. He continued as the active head of the business until, on account of advancing years and infirmities, he retired on July 1, 1907.

Runs Country Place. Soon after resuming the tobacco business he purchased the farm known as "Revelle," on which he had lived. Containing originally seventy-three acres, he had improved and enlarged the property into a country estate of more than 200 acres. He took an active interest in the affairs of Henrico county, at a sacrifice of time and money, serving several terms on its Board of Supervisors. He took special pride in good roads, and works of road improvement made during his administration stand to this day.

He was instrumental in the extension of an electric line into the section where he lived, and has been president of the Westhampton Park Railway Company, afterwards selling its rights to the Richmond Traction Company. Though frequently urged to

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